The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1874. NO. 3.

A Dollar or Two.

With circumspect steps as we pick our way through
This intricate world, as all prudent folks do,
May we still on our journey be able to view
The benevolent face of a Dollar or two.
For an excellent thing is a Dollar or two;
No friend is so staunch as a Dollar or two;
In country or town,
As we stroll up and down,
We are cock of the walk, with a Dollar or two.

Do you wish to emerge from the bachelor-crew,
And a charming young innocent female to woo?
You must always be ready the handsome to do,
Although it may cost you a Dollar or two.
For love tips his dart with a Dollar or two;
Young affections are gained by a Dollar or two,
And beyond all dispute,
The best card of your suit
Is the eloquent clink of a Dollar or two.

Do you wish to have friends who your bidding will do,
And help you your means to get speedily through?
You'll find them remarkably faithful and true,
By the magical power of a Dollar or two.
For friendship's secured by a Dollar or two,
Popularity's gained by a Dollar or two;
And you'll ne'er want a friend
Till you no more can lend,
And yours' I need to borrow a Dollar or two.

THEY MET AND PARTED.

About twenty years ago a steamship sailed from a European port to this country. Among those on board were a French Huguenot gentleman and a young English lady. They had never met before; but no sooner did they see each other than an attachment sprang up between them, which soon ripened, upon acquaintance, into mutual esteem and enduring love. The vessel, when seven days out, struck upon Cape-Race Rock, and became a total wreck. Most of the passengers were saved, among them the two persons alluded to, and landed, in small boats, at Chance Cove, a few miles north of the cape. Here they remained for several days, living *a la* Robinson Crusoe, until they were observed by a coasting vessel and taken off in small parties to St. John, New Foundland. At this place the subjects of my story were united in marriage. The only means of getting away from St. John was either to wait for the relief steamer, which the captain of the wrecked vessel had (by way of St. John, New Brunswick) telegraphed to his port of destination in the United States for, or take the fortnightly mail-steamer to Halifax. As this latter course involved the payment of passage, and most of our shipwrecked people had lost their all on the sharp-pointed rocks of Cape Race, but few could avail themselves of it. On the other hand, to await the relief vessel involved a further detention at St. John of, it was believed, fully two months—not a very pleasant prospect in such a place. In this dilemma our hero resolved upon a *ruse*. He and his wife hid themselves in different places on board the Halifax steamer when she was ready to sail. Their plan was to remain concealed until she was out at sea, and then to discover themselves. The gentleman had friends at Halifax, and knew he could obtain funds when he arrived there. They were both young, giddy creatures, and hardly understood the foolish nature of their enterprise.

Well, the vessel put to sea; and, after a few hours of seclusion, the French gentleman made his appearance. This was the signal for a volley of curses from the captain of the vessel, and a cruel order condemning the stow-a-way to the martyrdom of a coal-bunker. But our hero cared nothing for either the heat of the furnace or the smut of the coal. He had gained his passage, and his misery would be over in two days. The only thing he cared about was his wife. So he went to work at stoking coal with a will, determined first to allow the captain's rage to blow over, and then to search out his hidden sweetheart.

Imagine his horror and despair when he heard, shortly afterward, from a brother stoker, that his wife had been discovered before the vessel left port and put ashore. In vain had she called upon her husband, who could not hear her; in vain had she asserted to the infuriated captain that her husband was stowed away on the vessel, and that she would not be parted from him. She was heard with decision, and treated as an unscrupulous and vicious person; so that she was doubtless landed in St. John not only *minus* a husband, but also *minus* a character for respectability. At least, this was the conclusion to which her unhappy husband arrived as he looked over the trackless waters about the vessel and cursed the repeated misfortunes they had visited upon him. However, there was no help for the situation until he could reach Halifax.

Next day, or the day after, he was kicked rather than put ashore, and found himself in the streets of Halifax in a guise so suspicious that, but for his obvious air of gentility, he would not have been received at the Arcadian Hotel, where he had had the courage to apply for board.

To make the story short, he succeeded in finding his friends and having his drafts honored, a thing he could not accomplish in Newfoundland. Then he offered to pay for his stolen passage in the steamer, an offer which was impudently refused by the agents. He finally took passage back in the same vessel for St. John, with the view of rescuing his wife from her uncomfortable and perilous position there.

But new troubles were in store for him. When he arrived at St. John he found that the relief vessel from the States had arrived before she was expected, and that his wife had taken passage in her. She had left a letter behind for him, explaining that she had deemed it best to pursue this course rather than lose the only opportunity that promised of getting away from a place so odious, and where she had no friends; that she could not be certain of the success of his enterprise to Halifax; that she had written to him at Halifax, and to their common port of destination in the States, to the same effect; and that she would await his arrival at the last-named place at the house of the friends with whom she was traveling.

As it subsequently turned out, it seems that this inexperienced young creature had made two very important mistakes. In the first place, the relief-vessel did not go to the port to which the wrecked vessel was bound; in the second place, her friends did not live at the last-named place, but somewhere else, supposed to be out West. So that when, after many detentions, our heart-broken Frenchman found his way to the port of destination, he could discover no trace of his wife.

Among the requirements of the State laws upon immigration is one that demands of each alien passenger his name, vocation, place of destination, etc. After some weeks of knocking about at the seaport, our Frenchman heard of this requirement of the laws, and commenced to search the records of the State Bureau of Immigration, in the hope of finding his wife's name and place of destination. Although he expended a good deal of time and money in this search, the archives were so fragmentary and disordered that nothing came of it; neither did he obtain any intelligence through the post-office.

Ten years passed away. About this time a Federal Bureau of Immigration (now abolished) was established in the State Department. I have, in a previous paper, explained how the functions of this bureau came to be turned over to the Bureau of Statistics.

Well, one day, some two years later, a card, bearing a well-known French Huguenot name, was brought into my office. The bearer of the card was introduced. He was a young man, of medium stature, of an intellectual appearance, and bore the traces of long suffering. His object in visiting me was to solicit permission to examine the lists of immigrant passengers which he understood were filed in my bureau. I explained to him that, although the statistical returns of immigration were compiled and collated in my office, the lists of passengers, if there were any such lists, were required by law to be deposited in the State Department. Upon this he apologized for his intrusion, and withdrew.

About two hours afterward he came again—this time with a look of the deepest dejection, almost in tears. "Oh, sir," said he, "for the love of God, help me to find my wife!" and he related to me the story I have just told. It seems that he had gone to the State Department, and, being accorded permission to search the archives, had found them in such utter confusion—letters, newspapers, returns, copies, books, maps, all higgledy-piggledy, without dates, order or arrangement—as to render it a physical impossibility to search them. Presuming on the interest which he thought his previous brief visit had awakened in me, he had come to ask my advice what to do.

I told him that, with regard to the archives of the State Department, it did not concern him, in respect of the matter in hand, what condition they were in; that his story placed the arrival of his wife in this country twelve years back, and that the Federal Bureau of Immigration had not been established over two years. It could not, therefore, possess any list of passengers upon which his wife's name as an immigrant was recorded. I advised him to advertise in the personal columns of the leading seaport and interior newspapers. He listened with what I fancied was an air of incredulity to my explanation about the State Department archives, evidently believing still that they must have his wife's name and destination on record there, and thanked me for my advice, which I saw very plainly was not to his liking. A few weeks afterward I read in the papers that he had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a dueling pistol. Some lines were found in his pocket, addressed to "Julia."

It is true that this story turns not upon the bad condition of the Federal (out of the State) archives, nevertheless it incidentally even refers to the former, and shows that the archives of the Federal, State and Foreign Departments are, or at least were then, in as confused a state as those of the Treasury.—*A. Delmar.*

Lightning Conductors.

An extraordinary account has appeared in a French agricultural journal, to the effect that straw forms admirable lightning conductors. It had been observed that straw had the property of discharging Leyden jars without spark or explosion, and some one in the neighborhood of Tarbes had the idea of constructing straw lightning conductors, which were formed by fastening a wisp or rope of straw to a dead stick by means of brass wire, and capping the conductor with a copper point. It is asserted that the experiment has been tried on a large scale, around Tarbes, eighteen communes having been provided with such straw conductors, only one being erected for every six arpents, or 750 acres, and that the whole neighborhood has thus been preserved from the effects not only of lightning but of hail also. The statement comes from a respectable source.

A California horse-car conductor was civil to a lady passenger, some time ago, and she has now requited him by dying and leaving him her entire fortune.

How a Robbery was Effected.

Confirmation has been lent to the story of Luther Bryant, the New York coin dealer, that he was robbed of $120,000 while he lay a prisoner in the Tombs. It comes, says the *Sun*, in the shape of the arrest of two men with part of the property that was stolen. The robbery was a romance in the calendar of crime. An old man, well educated, a member of a learned profession, but eccentric to the verge of craziness, having experienced every vicissitude of fortune, became a dealer in old and rare coins. Ten years ago he first displayed his treasures for sale in front of the Old Dutch Church. About the same time, by the death of his brother, he fell heir to a property, and this he at once converted into $60,000 in gold coin, double eagles, each piece of which he marked by making a dent in the figure of the Goddess of Liberty. These he concealed in the furniture of his apartments. His inheritance fell to him when banks and other places of trust were suspending, and he therefore hoarded his wealth in his own room. Although he lived in a tenement in which many families dwelt, he swept his own room, made his own bed, and admitted to the privacy of his apartments only one family, a mother and daughter, and even they visited him so seldom that he had reason to suppose them ignorant of his wealth.

For years he sold coin and gathered gear from the rich of antiquarian tastes. When the mania for stamp collecting prevailed he added the collection and sale of stamps to his trade. His business was profitable, for in ten years he gathered around him rich furniture enough to furnish a Madison avenue mansion, at the same time adding nearly fifty thousand dollars to his accumulations, and all was invested in rare coin, in American minted gold, in postage stamps, and in United States legal tender notes. Two years ago he discovered an attempt to break into his apartments in season to frustrate it, and he moved his quarters to 1 Forsyth street, where he occupied rooms in the third story. He took his meals at Crook's Hotel, transacted his business in front of the Old Dutch Church, and occupied his richly furnished rooms in a mean tenement only at night. "I did not think they could suspect how much wealth was hidden behind my trebly-bolted door," he said.

On the 10th of October he was arrested by a firm of private detectives on charge of buying from office boys postage stamps which they had stolen from their employers. He was imprisoned in the Tombs, and although he might have obtained bail by ordinary exertion, his secluded life had so far benumbed his faculties that he lay in prison four days after the robbery, the circumstances of which are now to be detailed.

The morning after his first night in the Tombs a little girl who lived at No. 1 Forsyth street told him that the outside fastenings of his rooms had been tampered with. He was that morning called for examination on the charge of buying stolen postage stamps. Weighed down by a crushing presentiment that his accumulations had been stolen, he made a very poor defense. He was unassisted by counsel, although he had retained in his defense a well-known firm of criminal lawyers. He was nevertheless able to impress the justice with his reason to apprehend the theft of his wealth, and an adjournment was granted. Confirmation of his worst apprehensions was brought to him on the next day by Miss Neugebaner who was one of his two confidential friends. On the first night of his detention in the Tombs thieves pried off the inner and outer fastenings of his apartments, and everything easily portable was carried off. His gold coin wrapped in convenient packages, and amounting to $70,000, was stolen. Postage stamps amounting to $20,000, and old coin, treasury notes, silverware, and jewelry, worth at least $25,000, were also taken. The old man was three days in impressing upon his jailors any adequate sense of the magnitude of his loss; indeed, they were rather inclined to treat him as an impostor, who was endeavoring to work upon their sympathies. After his examination had been disposed of, and his bail bond in $300 duly executed, the story of his robbery was investigated by detectives. They thought the coincidence of an arrest and a robbery on the same day was suggestive, to say the least. Their inquiries elicited the one suspicious circumstance, scarcely amounting to a clew, that two strangers were seen at the door of 1 Forsyth street by a neighbor at about 10 o'clock on the night of the robbery.

The two men were arrested, and considerable of the stolen property was found in their possession. They learned of the old man's wealth, and had him arrested so as to rob him, which they did.

A Prison Romance.

A singular prison romance has just been disclosed in the Canadian penitentiary at Kingston, where Elizabeth Jones has for six years been confined for the murder of her cousin, sentence having been pronounced on her own confession. Her father was executed for the same crime, notwithstanding the declaration of the girl that she alone had committed the deed, and that he was not guilty—indeed knew nothing of the murder. She has now admitted—what has always been generally believed by the public but by herself strenuously denied—that her father was the murderer, and that she had accused herself of his crime to shield him, at his desire. She took no part in the crime, and was not aware of its commission till her father told her he had done it and implored her to save him, a task which she devotedly attempted and persisted in after it was hopeless.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

Thrilling Adventures in a Coal Mine—An Explosion of Fire Damp.

Four men, strangers, desiring to see the interior workings of a coal mine, entered the Columbia tunnel, near Rough and Ready mine, Pittston, Pa. Some distance from the entrance the passageway diverges, leading in one direction into the working part of the mine, and to a large unused chamber in the other. This chamber has been abandoned some time, and, as a consequence, has become filled with fire damp and other noxious gases arising in a coal mine. The visitors, being without a guide, found their way along the dark and slimy passage by means of a lantern, carried by one of the party, and took the tunnel leading into this infested chamber. Entering it, they walked about until they began to feel the effect of the poisonous gases. Aware of the prevalence of fire damp in mines, they knew at once the cause of the peculiar sensation, and endeavored to find the way by which they entered the chamber, in order that they might escape. Before the entrance could be found three of the party were obliged to succumb to the influences of the fire damp, and fell to the ground. The fourth, carrying the lantern, found the passage, and succeeded in reaching the outside gallery in a weak condition. He soon recovered after coming in contact with the purer air, and at once set himself about the rescuing, if possible, of his companions. He was fearful that if he left the mine for aid they would be dead or beyond the hope of resuscitation before he could return, so he determined to re-enter the noxious chamber and drag his friends forth into the air himself. Hastening in, he discovered by the dim light cast by his lantern the prostrate bodies of his three companions. Hanging the lantern on one of his arms by the large carrying ring, he grasped two of the senseless men by their collars, and being a powerful man, and nerved to still greater strength by the circumstances, he pulled them out into the main passage. Pausing a second for a breath of fresh air, he again rushed into the chamber and drew the remaining man out. Losing no time, he dragged his senseless friends toward the mouth of the entrance to the mine, taking one several feet forward, then going back and bring the others, one at a time, until he brought them to the fresh air at the entrance. Before he got them out, he was rejoiced to notice signs of returning consciousness in them all. It was some time after reaching the mouth of the mine before the three men were able to comprehend their situation and to realize that their escape from the very jaws of death was almost miraculous. Aid was procured for them, and they were taken to one of the hotels in the place; and their remarkable adventure made quite a sensation in Pittston.

In the same chamber a fearful tragedy was enacted. Westley Willis, a young man who had just hired out to work in the mine, while awaiting orders, thought to take a look at things inside. Unfortunately he was not aware of the fire damp chamber, and followed the passage directly into it. No sooner had he entered the foul place, when the gas was exploded by Willis' mine lamp on his hat, and the young man was hurled out of the chamber against the jagged side of the gallery. The report was heard for a great distance round, and the passage was soon filled with startled miners. Willis' body was found mangled and mutilated so as to be almost unrecognizable. His face burned black, and nearly every bone in his body was broken. He was the only support of a widowed mother and crippled brother.

One Hundred Snakes.

Last spring, says a Springfield, Minn., paper, Will Moody moved out of his log house in Union Grove, and it stood unoccupied and desolate for several weeks, but last July Ed. Asher purchased the property and moved in. The first night in the house there was a great rustling on the floor, like the pattering of myriads of mice, but it wasn't mice that made the noise; it was the sound from dozens of snakes as they dragged themselves across the floor. In the morning Mr. A. used to get up, shake the reptiles out of his clothes, grasp a pitchfork, and pitch the slimy devils out of doors. It was no uncommon thing to slaughter half a dozen in the morning. The second and third days were worse than the first. At breakfast one morning, Mr. A. felt something crawling up his leg, and glancing downwards found a beautiful little striped fellow working his way up in the world. Another time he found a three-foot fellow in his overcoat pocket, who greeted him on his approach with a friendly hiss. The nuisance became intolerable. The house was old, and the mortar in the clinking had given away in many places, and in the evening no sooner was the lamp lighted than a serenade of hisses would begin, and nearly every one of the holes would be ornamented with a snake's head. At the end of the fourth day Mr. Asher grasped his shovel and went to the banking of the house, a mass of straw and dirt that had not been moved for several years, and there were their snakeships in all their glory. It was a perfect massacre, for in that banking he found and killed an even hundred garter snakes. Thirty were found in one nest.

PRACTICING.—All our young lady friends who have their four hours' piano practice every day will understand the following:

"One and, two and, three and—oh, my!
One and, two and—oh, dear me!
One and, two and—oh, shocky, on the old thing!
One and, two and—oh, plague take it!"

A Brutal Official.

The guardian of the county charity and honor of Kent county, Michigan, appears to have been principally distinguished for brutality worthy only of a jailor of the Middle Ages. He seems to have delighted in torturing the weak and starving the strong into submission. Whenever a healthy pauper was guilty of the impropriety of proclaiming that the demands of his appetite were by no means satisfied by the meagre diet accorded him in the poor-house, this gentle official was wont to beat and otherwise maltreat said healthy pauper until complaints were no longer possible, inasmuch as there was no more breath in the complainant's body. If an idiot was confided to the care of the tender-hearted overseer, he forthwith stabled the wretched creature like a cow or a pig. When the investigation prompted by the complaints of the much-maltreated Kent county paupers disclosed their wretched condition, it turned out that the inmates of the poor-house had been beaten on many occasions until their starveling frames were covered with bruises; that many of them had been allowed to lie for days in wretched receptacles, unworthy the name of rooms, on straw and saw-dust; and that this model county institution had a department, called the "fools' room," into which all disagreeable cases of infirmity or poverty were dismissed, and whose inmates died from fright or privation, much to the satisfaction of the overseer.

The examination which the county officials were finally induced to make, says the New York *Times*, disclosed other equally astonishing facts. The overseer and his assistants were convicted of having on numerous occasions beaten weak-minded and aged women until they could not stand alone; and the testimony shows that it was then customary to drag the fainting creatures by the hair of their heads to the cell-like rooms allotted them, or even to thrust them into the "fools' room," in case they rebelled against such outrageous treatment. This "fools' room" seems to have been a species of black-hole. Connected with the poor-house was a species of jail, into which paupers were thrust on very slight provocation. A word of complaint, a grimace from a lunatic, a demand for a proper quantity of decently-prepared food, were enough to procure the unlucky offenders a sojourn in cells such as the vilest criminals are rarely familiar with. So strict was the discipline in this abominable institution, and so careful had the overseer always been to keep complaints of his infamous conduct from the outer world, that it is remarkable that the paupers succeeded in calling attention to their heavy grievances.

The Michigan overseer who has shown such brutality, and to whose account several deaths are clearly chargeable, will undoubtedly be severely punished. The people of his neighborhood, and of the State in general, demand that heavy penalties be visited upon such a monster. They are naturally shocked at the manner in which he has betrayed their confidence. But there is scarcely a State in the Union from which there has not, at one time or another, come abominable stories of cruelty similar to those now told of the Michigan overseer. Many of the "poor-houses" in New England and the Middle States have long been no better than they should be.

Extraordinary Swimming Adventure.

The Cork *Constitution* has the following: "A most extraordinary feat was performed by an American gentleman named Paul Boyton, who, by the aid of a newly-invented swimming apparatus, has swam a distance of upward of seventeen miles. Mr. Boyton was a passenger from America by the National steamer Queen, and it appears he joined the steamer at New York with the intention of lowering himself into mid-ocean, a couple of hundred miles off Sandy Hook, in a life-saving apparatus which has been recently invented by a Mr. Merryman. The apparatus consists of a trousers with a steel spring bolt and a tunic covering the upper portion of the body. There are air-apartments in the machine, the object being to keep the wearer afloat. The position which the wearer is to assume on reaching the water is to float on his back, and the apparatus is then worked by a pair of paddles, one at each side, on the principle of the canoe. Equipped in this apparatus, Mr. Boyton intended, as we have already mentioned, to enter into mid-ocean about 200 miles off the Fastnet, but when the captain of the Queen became aware of his intention, he point blank refused to allow him to carry it out, but promised to allow Mr. Boyton to make his experiment on the Irish coast. The steamer arrived off the Irish coast, when, in opposition to the captain and all on board, Mr. Boyton equipped himself in his apparatus, and set out seven miles off the Fastnet. The sea was at the time running very high, and the wind blowing very strongly, rain coming down in torrents, so that frequently before Mr. Boyton had performed his task, he had to shade his face with his hands to protect it from a heavy rain that was falling. He worked away with his paddle for some time, floated and drifted along alternately, until he had been about six hours at sea, when seeing an opening between two great rocks, he steered for it, and drifted ashore on a sand spit. He lit signals with a view of attracting attention, but they were not responded to. He, however, by the aid of their light succeeded in gaining high ground, where he lighted three signals more, but still receiving no response, he broke off on a road, and soon after arrived in Skibbereen via Baltimore. In both places he was treated most kindly by the coast guards."

Did Not Escape It.

We of to-day look upon George Washington's memory with reverence and respect. It may be a consolation to politicians who have been abused by their opponents in the late campaign to see that even Washington did not escape calumny. The Philadelphia *American* of March 4, 1797, contains the following:

"Lord, now lettest Thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation," was the pious ejaculation of a man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reiteration of the exclamation, that time is now arrived; for the man who is the source of all the misfortunes of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-citizens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. If ever there was a period for rejoicing, this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington from this day ceases to give a currency to political iniquity, and to legalize corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—an era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. When a retrospect is taken of the Washington Administration for eight years, it is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have cankered the principles of Republicanism in an enlightened people just emerged from the gulf of despotism, and should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States.

Marriage in the Cherokee Country.

John Arnold, a young Cherokee, agreed to meet a young female Cherokee at a certain point on a certain day and marry her. Arnold was there on time, but his intended bride was not. He had come to be married, and could not afford to lose a wife and his time too. So he hunted up another Indian maiden, and was married to her by the officiating clergyman. There was a wedding feast at the bride's father's house on the next day, and the other woman appeared at the party. She explained that she could not possibly meet him on the day appointed, and gave good reasons for her failure. There was great unpleasantness in the house, but the minister thought it was not yet too late to correct the error, if one had been made. Mrs. Arnold was consulted, and as her acquaintance with her husband had been very slight, she agreed to give him up in favor of the prior claimant. The good Indian forthwith annulled the marriage which he had just solemnized, and immediately married Arnold to his first love. The father of the repudiated bride thought it might all be right and regular under the Christian dispensation, but he took occasion to advise the bridegroom not to stay longer than a minute or two in the Cherokee nation. So Arnold and his second wife left the house of feasting and the presence of the holy man, and took to the wilderness for safety.

How to Trim Apron Fronts.

The long apron fronts of over-skirts are now the objective points for trimming. There is a fancy for trimming these aprons with three curved or horizontal rows that give the effect of borders for three aprons. Black cashmere over-skirts have three rows of jet fringe headed by passementerie across the apron front, and dividing it into three equal tiers. Plain colored camel's-hair aprons have three bias bands of plaid curved across them. Tall ladies are especially pleased with this trimming. Short ladies, and particularly those with very long waists, use perpendicular rows of jet galloon on the apron to give the appearance of greater length below the waist. Very slender figures use the triple apron, which is three short aprons overlapping each other, edged with fringe, and draped or festooned across the front breadths. The best plan for those who are too stout is to have five bias bands of velvet sewed down the front breadths of the lower skirt from the belt to the flounce at the foot, and thus dispense with a separate apron.

Some novel suggestions for trimming black silks are the shirred band on the wrists, the folded collar, the lapped sash breadths and jet fringe about the neck.

Changes in the Body.

When science discovered that the human body underwent an entire change during a period of seven years, it was thought very remarkable, but Dr. Lyon Playfair read a letter a few days ago before a British Social Science Congress, wherein he declared that "all the particles of the body changed every six weeks." The same eminent authority wisely declares that the substance of all our sanitary science, accumulated by ages, might be summed up in the pregnant advice of the prophet, "Wash and be clean." This learned physician says that for a thousand years after the civilization of the Egyptians, the Jews, the Greeks and the Romans faded, there was not a man or woman in Europe that ever took a bath. To this fact he attributes, in a large measure, the wondrous epidemics of the middle ages, which cut off one-fourth of the population of Europe—the spotted plague, the black death, the sweating sickness, and the terrible mental epidemics which followed in their train—the dancing mania, the mewing mania, the biting mania and witchcraft.

Items of Interest.

Never wait for anything to turn up. Go and turn it up yourself.

A true vein of lead ore is supposed to have been struck at Newburyport, Mass.

What becomes of a man's word when he won't keep it, and no one else will take it?

Boston spends over thirty thousand dollars a year in teaching drawing in her public schools.

One of the bridesmaids at a late wedding in Covington, Ky., was the grandmother of the bride.

A field of wheat in Blue Earth county, Minn., is said to have yielded forty-five bushels to the acre this year.

A farmer in Knox, Me., mourns a valuable ox, poisoned to death by eating paper stripped from the walls of the house.

Last year he was worth $200,000. Then he began to drink whisky and seltzer, and now he's a pauper and lays it to the seltzer.

A dog ordered to lie in a wagon at Taunton, Mass., during the absence of his master, stayed at his post from Friday until Monday without food or water, save a little meat on the first day.

The great central plain of California for six months of the year is a scorched and dust-swept desert. In April it becomes one flower bed, nearly 400 miles long and 30 wide, set under a range of snow mountains.

A Mahaska county (Iowa) hen had raised three broods of chickens this year, and had deposited ten eggs for a fourth, when the grasshoppers discovered and devoured them. The old lady quit the business in disgust.

There is a man living in Carrol county, N. H., poor-house who spent all his property in a lawsuit in which the sum involved was only $2. He had two opportunities of settling the suit for $5; and he knew all the time that he was wrong.

One of the wretched lunatics confined in the poor-house of Milwaukee is a telegraph operator, and she spends most of her time in telegraphing to her husband in Ireland, her finger being worn down to the bone in her constant tappings against the wall, in her imaginary dispatching.

Funny decision in France on an insurance case.—If a house is insured for the total value, the value of the land must be included in the sum, and may be deducted by the company from the payment of loss. So that one must pay premiums for the insurance of that which cannot be destroyed, though he cannot have the benefit of that insurance.

A man in Fitchburg, Mass., developed a fine strategic talent the other day. He was paying a hack fare, when he dropped three bank bills, and the wind whisked them swiftly away. After unavailing search for an hour, a bright idea struck him. He folded a piece of paper and dropped it where the bills fell, followed its flight, and where it rested there he found also his money.

Steam Has Done It.

The employment of steam by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company in extinguishing the Empire Mine has proved a success, which is of incalculable value, not alone in Pennsylvania, but in mining districts everywhere. The fire broke out in this mine the 31st of last December, and the Company worked up to March pouring in water, walling up and using every exertion to quench the flames, but without success.

At this time, the mine boss, Lewis S. Jones, urged the trial of steam. A wall entirely surrounding the old workings was completed with eager haste; all cave holes above were tightly packed with clay, a single airway, to be afterwards gradually closed, alone remaining. The steam from eighteen boilers was driven down through pipes already inserted, and early in May all eyes looked their joyful farewell to the fire. At that time the thermometer attached to the test pipes registered 176 degrees. A month later the lower stratum was cold. The steam, however, will be kept confined until the first of January next, to provide against any possibility of lurking danger.

A Chinese Story.

At the small town of Kung Lang, in the province of Hupeh, in China, the wife of a man in affluent circumstances lately gave birth to a son. The midwife employed on the occasion stole a hundred taels from her employers, and being accused of the theft by her mistress, denied it, and was required to attest her innocence by an oath. "If I stole your silver, may I die by thunder within a few days," was the security given by the woman, who in her turn required an oath from the mother, and this latter prayed that if she had falsely accused the midwife, might Heaven slay her son within three days. Now, upon the midwife devolved the duty of washing the child, and with a view of helping Heaven, she ran a long needle into the stomach of her nursling, which shortly after died. But while bringing the child to its mother, and claiming its death as a proof of her innocence and the justice of Heaven, the midwife was suddenly struck dead by a clap of thunder, and on being taken up two shoes of sycee were found in her hands. At the same time the needle shot forth from the child's stomach and he lived again.

TELLING AGES.—An Illinois farmer determines the age of animals over nine years old by the following novel method: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the upper lip, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for every year after nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if he has four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will get it.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class Local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications, every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscripts, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

The Next Legislature.

The meeting of the Legislature will bring together a greater number of inexperienced legislators than have ever before assembled in Pennsylvania. This will not be so apparent in the Senate as in the House, which has been doubled in the number of its members. Besides the twenty two Senators holding over, among the twenty-eight new Senators chosen there are several of valuable experiences and ability, notably Mr. Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, who is probably the most able man in the Senate, and Mr. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, who now enters on his fifth term of Senatorial service.

Among the Senators holding over, of prominence are Rutan, of Beaver, Playford, of Fayette, Anderson, of Allegheny, Ermentrout, of Berks, and Albright of Lehigh. Several of the Senators elect are reputed of much more than average ability, and on the whole we think that branch of the Legislature will maintain the high character it has always had. General Harry White and Colonel McClure will be missed The Lieutenant Governor—the presiding officer of the Senate that is to be is a clever enough gentleman, but of very moderate capacity. He will have little influence on legislation, as the Senate will relieve him of the duty of naming the Standing Committees.

But thirty-five members of the last House have been re elected to the larger body (of 201 members) that meets in January. Allegheny county only re-elects one, and all the rest will be new to legislation. Philadelphia re-elects but eight members in its delegation of thirty-eight. Looking over the list of members elected by the Democrats, it is rather a puzzler to see where they will get a competent Speaker, There is not one of their re-elected members who is fit for the position. Their strong men last session, were not candidates this year. Possibly the "dark unfathomed caves" of the majority will develop some one sufficiently experienced in running caucuses to deal out parliamentary law to the House. The most prominent Republicans re-elected are Mitchell of Tioga and Wolf of Union, both experienced and skilful debaters.

It has grown to be almost a certainty that the second Congress of any Presidential term will either be against the President or so nearly balanced as to be close and doubtful Thus, in 1836, Mr. VAN BUREN was elected President and carried Congress by a large majority; while the House chosen in 1838 was nearly equally divided, and was practically against the President. The Whigs carried the House in 1840, along with Harrison, and lost it in 1842. The Congress chosen in 1846 was against POLK, and that in 1850 was against TAYLOR. In 1854 the Congressional elections went against PIERCE, and those in 1858 against BUCHANAN. In 1862 a strong reaction set in against LINCOLN, and although he did not lose the House, the elections in most of the large States were heavily against him. The Congress chosen in 1866 was against ANDY JOHNSON, and in 1870 there was a very large Democratic gain in the House. It contained a nominal Republican majority, but was never considered to possess what is called a working majority.

We shall soon have a chance to test the sincerity of Democratic professions of reform by their treatment of the Civil Service subject in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Editorial Notes.

Hon. C. B. Curtis had a majority of 125 in Erie, 246 in Warren, while his opponent, Egbert, led him with a majority of 333 in Venango.

Harry White is defeated for Congress in the Indiana district by 519 majority. This is rather rough on General Harry, when he had everything so nicely fixed for a certain election.

In the Massachusetts Legislature there is a Republican majority of eight in the Senate and sixty-four in the House—seventy-two on joint ballot. What is Governor Gaston or Charles Francis Adams going to do about it?

THE New York *Times* is authority for the hint that General Butler intends to go over to the Democratic party. The reasons are based on Capt. Rynders' kind, and eulogistic remarks on the General at the Manhattan ratification.

Our friend W. W. Brown saved himself during the late rout, and was elected to the Assembly from Erie county by 266 majority. He will be among the minority in the House, but his ability and eloquence will be thus more valuable to the party and country.

Three men were executed for murder in this State last week Wednesday. O'Mara and Irving were hanged at Montrose for the murder of the mother and sister of the former the 26th of September, 1873. Udderzook was hanged at West Chester for the murder of W. S. Goss in July 1873.

THE amendments to the Constitution of New York have been adopted after all, it seems. Tammany did its best to defeat them, and the Catholics did the same because one of the amendments prohibits appropriations to sectarian institutions; but the people have proved more sensible than was expected, and the amendments have all been adopted by a decisive vote.

The Chicago *Tribune* has passed into the hands of its former editor, Hon. Joseph Medill. It will now and henceforth be a staunch Republican newspaper, It is reported that the New York *Tribune* is about to follow the example of its Chicago namesake and resume its position as a Republican paper.

Dana, of the New York *Sun*, is happy over the prospect of having company. He says in his paper: "A great many distinguished rascals, hitherto Republicans, are preparing to join the Democracy." No greater rascal than Dana ever left the Republican party to join the Democracy, and no doubt he will gladly welcome his friends.

The New York *World* has been fooling its readers with "correspondence from Japan," manufactured in its New York office, and has been detected in the cheat through the blundering misstatements of the mythical "correspondent." The *World* is up to such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." It tried the same thing during the Franco-German war. Its subscribers must enjoy being duped.

JOHN MILLER has issued another address, written in his usual spasmodic style. He congratulates the Democracy, and salutes them, greeting, and makes an ass of himself generally, but forgets to say anything about the $25,000 he got from Allibone, of the Pennsylvania Bank, for his award, as Postmaster of Philadelphia, in favor of purchasing the site of that bank for a postoffice. A short, jerky address on that subject would now be in order.

One of those bright Washington correspondents who labor under the impression that the greater the lie the more interesting the story, wrote to a Philadelphia paper the other day that a Miss Jackson, the daughter of the man who shot Col. Elsworth, was holding a situation in the Treasury Department, and that she was appointed and retained by the President, knowing the facts in the case, at the solicitation of General Mosby. The truth of the matter as stated by Secretary Bristow, is that neither the President or Mosby had anything to do with the matter. She was appointed during Secretary Richardson's administration, and her relationship to Elsworth's murderer was not known till a short time since. Secretary Bristow assumes the entire responsibility of retaining her, as she is a very efficient clerk, and there is no reason why she should suffer for the sins of her parent.

A Few Instructive Figures.

The total vote of the State (except Lehigh) has been received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Latta's majority is 4,689; Temple's, 4,075; McCandless, 4,717.

The total number of votes cast at the election of 1874 was 549,133. The total number of votes cast in 1872 was 671,147. Thus at least **122,000** voters failed to vote this year. The Democratic vote in 1872 was 316,760; in 1874 it was 271,382—46,388 Democrats failed to vote this year. The Republican vote in 1872 was 353,387; in 1874 it was 268,349—**85,038** Republicans failed to vote this year. Hartranft was elected two years ago by over 35,000 majority; this year the Republican State ticket was defeated by about 4,000, because over a Hundred and Twenty Thousand voters did not go to the polls on election day, *over two-thirds of whom were Republicans.*

From these figures the fact is plain to all, that the same apathy and indolence by which we suffered defeat in this county was prevalent all over the State. One hundred Republican voters in this county were too lazy—or too something—to go and vote, and there were over eighty thousand Republicans troubled with the same disease throughout the rest of the State.

It is a matter very much to be regretted, yet it clearly shows that the Democratic party of this county and State have little reason for exuberant rejoicing, and that the Republican party have as little reason for feeling the depression of defeat. As we have said before, there are as many Republican voters in this county and State as there were two years ago, and at the next opportunity will easily drive the enemy from their slight advantage.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* contains a communication stating that at the ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of St. Mary's school in that city, on November 8, the Rev. P. Scheuer in the course of his oration, spoke as follows:

> The public schools have been tried for seventy years and have been found wanting. *They have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and rascals, possessing no conscience, having learned nothing but to defraud the country and people out of tens and hundred of thousands of dollars without being caught.*"

The case of Father Gerdeman, of St. Bonifacius Church, Philadelphia, who recently stole several thousand dollars from his parishioners, and then ran off with the organist, comes up before our eyes, on reading this screed, and we are tempted to ask Mr. Schauer whether Gerdeman is the product of *our* public schools or of his own

The answer to this question is an answer, also, to his insolent and false assumption. There are, no doubt, educated thieves and rascals, and some of them were, doubtless, educated in parochial, as others of them were probably educated in the common schools; but the 'generation of thieves and rascals' are the offspring of ignorance rather than of education. On this subject, the Buffalo paper from which we have quoted above, very pertinently remarks:

> "We venture to assert that the criminal statistics will prove that by far the greater portion of crime and public immorality of which he speaks is the natural result—not of the use of our free system of education, but—of a refusal to make use of our excellent public schools. Crime and ignorance go hand in hand, and we contend not only that the statistics of crime will show a larger proportion of criminals professing the Roman Catholic faith than any other, but also that an actual majority of those who cannot read or write have been brought up in that church which is so bitterly hostile to our free public schools."

AND THUS IT WILL BE.—We herewith append the copy of a standing advertisement which appears in a newspaper published in the Ninth Georgia Congressional District:

"NOTICE TO FORMER SLAVE OWNERS."

"The undersigned proposes to open in Gainsville, Georgia, a register for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, i. e. January 1, 1863. Said registry to be made in well bound books, that are to be kept in a fire-proof vault. This is done with a view to getting pay for them at some future day The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on the list. Clubs containing one hundred names will be recorded for five dollars. Address M. W. Biden, United States Claim Agent, Gainsville, Hall county, Georgia."

Pennsylvania's delegation in Congress will scarcely be as influential and in no respect so useful as it has for many years proved itself. There are but eight members of the present Congress re-elected, leaving nineteen new men to learn the ins and outs of legislation at the national capital and to qualify themselves for useful careers by quiet observance of the rules and precedents which govern the procedure of the House. It takes a man at least one term to learn the routine so as to develop the valuable working qualities he may possess and we may anticipate some rare specimens of legislative wisdom when the assembled brilliancy of the great Democratic party illuminates the dark corners of the earth from its centre of effulgence in Washington.

The New York *Herald*, in one issue of last week, published a long and harrowing account of the escape of the wild animals in Central Park, and the bloody particulars of their mangling and killing men, women and children. After the story had been told to the extent of four or five columns the reader was informed at the close that it was all a lie. The effect of the cruel hoax was to cause a great deal of needless suffering on the part of parents and nervous people who supposed it was true, and sensible people are very indignant at the *Herald*, and do not appreciate the "joke."

ONE dose of Democracy generally goes a long way. A single year's Democratic supermacy quite satisfied the Wisconsinites. Last year the conglomerate party carried that State by about twelve thousand majority. This year it went the other way by six thousand. Long before the expiration of the Democracy's ensuing term of power, the Republicans of other States who, by apathy and negligence, permitted the Bourbons to triumph, will come to their senses and regret that they had not looked before they leaped.

THE Forty-fourth Congress will come into existence on the fourth day of March, 1875, but its regular session will not begin, according to the present law, until the first Monday on the following December. Without a change in the law, the members recently elected, will not therefore, except in the improbable contingency of an extraordinary session called by the President, have any practical share in the legislation of the country until nine months after they legally take office. and thirteen months after their election. This is an awkward and anomalous situation. Parliamentary government nowhere offers any parallel to it.—N. Y. *Evening Post.*

A DEMOCRATIC paper, rejoicing over the election of N. P Banks, says that he defeated a Republican salary-grabber (Williams,) at which all good Democrats will rejoice. Indeed! Mr. Williams was not a member of the Congress that passed the "salary grab," and consequently was not a "grabber." General N. P. Banks was a member, and he spoke for the "grab," voted for the "grab," and pocketed the "grab." He may, therefore, be called a "grabber," and Democratic "grabber" at that! —Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

Sensible Words.

THE PAPERS AND THE PARTY.

[From the Washington Republican.]

The Republican party has been drifting from its newspapers during the last few years, or rather the papers have been drifting away from it. The gentlemen who consider themselves the leaders of the party have been laboring under the illusion that they could get along without the press—an illusion from which there was a pretty rude awakening last Wednesday morning. The lesson is one which it will be well not to forget. During the last ten days the Republican press of the country has rendered incalculable service to the Republican party. It has held in the ranks hundreds of thousands of men who were ready to march over to the other side; it spoke the only voice the party heard when the so-called leaders were hiding from the people who had repudiated them. Reading the sentiment of the Republican masses as it finds expression in their columns to-day, the party leaders can, if they only have the courage, pluck a grander victory from the greatest defeat we have received. What we need are harmony and conciliation, a broader and more generous statesmanship, the old discipline and organization and firmness. We need united counsels and united ranks.

OLEAN HOUSE.

J. K. Van Campen, Prop'r.

The House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses.

Notice of Assignee Sale.

The undersigned, Assignee of Ault & Cornforth, Bankrupts, will sell the personal property of Ault & Cornforth, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the saw mill of Ault & Cornforth, in the township of Keating, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, on Friday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock a. m., as follows to wit: A quantity of hemlock and ash lumber, hickory logs, hemlock logs in and along Potatoe creek, marked A. & C. their interest in logs on skids, on land occupied by W. Wilcox, in the township of Norwich, County and State aforesaid, one Slab-truck, two-lumber carts, cant-hooks, iron-bar, chain, augers, bit-brace, panel-door, cable, straw-cutters, and other articles to numerous to mention.

I will also sell the personal property of C. Cornforth, one of said Bankrupts, at his residence in the Borough of Smethport, County of McKean, Pa., on the same day, at two o'clock p. m.

One parlor organ, a quantity, of books, stove, wheel barrow, gun, crow-bar, garden rake, and various other articles. Terms of Sale cash.

O. E. HAVEN, Assignee of Ault & Cornforth.
Smethport Oct. 8th, 1874

A LECTURE
To Young Men.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture **on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical** cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhea induced by Self abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c,—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York; P. O. Box 4586

Strayed.

Came to my premises Saturday October 31st, ult-mo, a

Red and White Steer.

of medium size The owner can have the same by paying charges
J. P EVANS
Norwich, Pa Nov 12, 1874.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

S. W. Smith.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

A. M ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST, Buffalo, N. Y

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D Bonney & Son,
Proprietors
P E STONE, Clerk, (late Prop Olean Olean House)

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c, &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport. Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

R. L. PAGE.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OLEAN, N. Y.

2nd Door south of the Olean House.

Good Fits and Durable Garments.

I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style,

GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.

Olean, N. Y, August 6, 1874.

P. BECKER & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

MOORE HOUSE

OLEAN, N. Y.

M. V. Moore, Proprietor.

[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]

Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

P. J. Hanour,

Importer of

FINE BRANDIES,

CHOICE WINES

FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.

50 and 152 Main and 119 Commercial Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passementains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wanted.

A Girl to do housework, for which the highest price will be paid, in cash. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Miner.

A half loaf is better than a whole loafer.

Monday was pay day on the McKean & Buffalo Railroad.

Butter 40 cents a pound. Too much Democratic "inflation."

Notice the advertisement of New Gun-Shop, in another column.

Hon. Sobieski Ross was the first male child born in Coudersport.

There is quite a demand at our Hardware stores for locks of all kinds.

There was a rather small attendance at the Lyceum last Saturday evening.

Now is a good time to get your picture taken at the "Side-hill Art Gallery."

There could not be a more favorable time for railroad building than the past month.

Those wanting a good pair of working oxen should apply to J. E. Butts, jr. See advertisement.

Are you insured against loss by fire? If not, read Hamlin & Rose's advertisement, and remember that delays are dangerous.

Borough Council met last Monday evening. From all accounts, we should say that honorable body needed a Sergeant-at-Arms.

Eaton & Sprague have a few of those fine hard stoves left. Those who have used one would not do without it for four times the price.

Underwood met his fate bravely, and died, as he asserted, "accepted of God." Another proof that the most effective missionary is a rope's end.

We would call especial attention to the letter from Bradford, in another column. The project therein presented is eminently worthy of general attention.

A Thanksgiving dance will be given at McCrery Hall, in Port Allegany, Thursday evening, the 26th inst., for the benefit of the Port Allegany Cornet Band.

A miner, whose name we did not learn, at work for the Buffalo Coal Company, had the misfortune to stumble over a rock and fracture some of his ribs, a few days since.

Our young friend, Jos. W. Reilly, has been engaged to take charge of the Port Allegany District School. It is a responsible position, and Jo. is fully equal to the task.

Thanksgiving Services will be held in the Baptist Church, on Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874, at 10½ o'clock a. m. Discourse by Rev. J. L. Rusbridge followed by Rev. C. A. Duffin.

We are requested to say that a regular session of the Lyceum will be held at the Court House next Saturday evening, with the same programme as announced for last Saturday evening.

Hughes, of the Reporter, dropped in upon us last week, and could talk of nothing but election news, Democratic majorities, &c. The interest that young man takes in politics is amazing.

This nugget of truth is from the Rochester Democrat: "The business man who don't advertise can get ruined with less money and more certainty than any other person this side of a lunatic asylum."

A Harrisburg paper states that many of the Senators and Members of the Legislature have already chosen their seats for the ensuing session. "Our Member" had better be looking about for his seat, lest he may have to stand up all winter.

President Grant has issued his Proclamation telling us to remember our mercies and return thanks on the 26th inst., and Gov. Hartranft has done the same, so we suppose we must, but it will cost an effort to feel thankful so soon after election.

In its proper column will be found the announcement of the marriage of H. M. Eldridge, of Wellsville, and Miss Julia Blackman, of Scio. The happy couple visited Farmers Valley last Thursday, and were hospitably entertained by their many friends in that friendly locality.

The Alfred Student.—This magazine is published monthly by the Literary Societies and Faculty of Alfred University. Every old student of Alfred who would keep green the memory of his happier college days should subscribe for it. We would not willingly do without it. Send $1 50 to Silas C. Burdick, Alfred Centre, N. Y., and try it a year.

Will the farmers living along the line of the railroads now being built in this county allow us to suggest to them the wisdom of having their buildings insured? The great number of irresponsible and reckless laborers all around them should warn them to look sharp to the protection of their property, especially from loss by fire, and there is no certain protection unless fully insured. Attend to it without delay, and then if some careless or drunken straggler should drop his pipe in your barn, it will not be a total loss.

Two Stages Daily.—Arrangements have been made whereby we are now allowed two mail routes daily from Larrabees. Chadwick's stages now leave at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., returning at 2 and 6 P. M. The morning stage meets the train going south, and the afternoon stage the train going north. With comfortable vehicles, good horses, and careful and trusty drivers, he strives to merit, and deserves to receive, the patronage of the public. His faithful and trusty agent, "Vic.," has never been known to miss a train, lose a package, or forget an errand; and so long as we have to depend upon stages for intercourse with the outside world, we will be thankful that we are at the mercy of a stage proprietor so attentive to the traveler's comfort as ex Sheriff Chadwick.

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Bish-op can dish up oysters.

Scarlet fever still lingers among us.

The Literary Association promises to be a certainty.

Dr. Goltry is again enabled to attend to his patients.

The tannery company have a pile of bark containing 3000 cords.

We hear music issuing from two saloons nightly.

Time table changed on the railroad yesterday. Travelers will bear this in mind.

Our merchants are selling goods to parties at Larrabee's and at Farmers Valley.

The Sartwell House has a new sign; Steve put up the cigars of the strength of it.

Our stores unlike those of some other villages take all kinds of saleable produce in exchange for goods.

We have two millinery establishments among us; the popular idea that the word milliner is derived from a word meaning a thousand is incorrect.

Would it not be an advantage to our merchants and hotel proprietors to place street lamps in front of their places. The village of Kane is lighted by them, why not Port Allegany.

We are indebted to Postmaster Dickinson, of Portville, for a stereoscopic view of the interior of his post office. The keeping of the office is the pride of its master; some of our postmasters through the county would do well to pay Portville a visit to learn how a postoffice should be arranged and conducted.

Port Allegany Literary Assoc'n.

Pursuant to the call of numerous citizens, a meeting was held at the office of S. W. Smith, where a Constitution and By-laws were adopted for a society known as the Port Allegany Literary Association. Officers were also elected, and the first meeting held at the School House on Friday the 13th inst. The programme was filled in a manner satisfactory to those present by Dr. Goltry and Messrs. Cotter, Smith, and Both, together with ladies present.

The regular meetings will be held on Friday evenings. Programme for next meeting is

Select Reading—Miss Minnie Davis.
Essay—Miss Ida White.
Ballad—Mr. Both.
Asking and answering questions.
Chief disputants in debate—P. R. Cotter and S. W. Smith.

H. J. Holmes, Sec.

Gone

Yes, gone again. The two scamps who were arrested at so much trouble and expense for stealing a pair of horses of V. R. Vanderhule, of Port Allegany, left the hospitable roof of Sheriff Powell Tuesday night, without even bidding adieu to their faithful guardian through the shadows of the night, night-watchman Herring. They made their exit by making a hole in the wall, in "the old, familiar spot" whence Thomas wriggled away. We would not unduly censure any one, but it seems to be a case remindful of the fatal "Charge of the Six Hundred," for evidently "somebody blundered." The exact time when the gentlemen yet remaining in custody propose to take a vacation has not transpired. We will probably lose them as soon as they complete the necessary arrangements. We would all be glad to have them stay with us till after their trial, and will try and make it pleasant for them while they stay, but if they are bound to go, we don't know as there is any use of objecting. We hope they will all write to us when they get home, and let us know if they had a pleasant and safe trip—and send their love to the Sheriff and Night Watchman.

Smethport Academic School

The Winter Term of the Smethport Graded School will open Tuesday the 1st of December. This excellent school will start with a full corps of five teachers, and Mr. Train the Principal, is confident of being able to furnish the best school facilities the coming winter that have been enjoyed by students of this section for many years. In addition to the common English branches, for which competent teachers are engaged, the best of facilities are furnished for the study of Latin, German, French, the Higher Mathematics and Music. Board and room will be furnished at the Boarding Hall at the following rates: —Board and Room five days of the week, $2,50; seven days, $3,00. Rooms without board, 50 cents per week. Rooms are furnished with chairs, table, bedstead and straw bed. Occupants of rooms are expected to furnish other necessary articles. The rates of Tuition are from $5 to $7, according to branches studied, and must be paid in advance. No better opportunity was ever given, in the way of educational advantages, not only to the scholars of this Borough, but students from abroad, to get a good education at small expense, than is now afforded by the Smethport Academic School. The New School building is equal to any in the State, in every modern convenience and the teachers are all fully competent. We bespeak for the next term a full and successful school.

Lumbermen's Convention.

At a meeting held at the Mullin House, in Port Allegany, on the 17th inst., steps were taken to organize an association to be known as The Lumbermen's Association, having for its object the advancement of the interests of all Lumbermen shipping hemlock lumber in the Buffalo market.

On motion of G. D. Briggs, E. B. Dolley was called to the chair, and S. S. Bullis elected Secretary.

After deliberate consideration and discussion, it was agreed, pursuant to the motion of A. M. Benton, that a committee of seven members be appointed to confer with the officials of the B. N. Y. & Phila. RR Co., concerning transportation and rates, also with jobbers concerning advance of price. Committee appointed were F. A. Goodyear, A. M. Benton, F. M. Arnold, S. S. Bullis, B. A. Allred, C. D. Briggs, and Milton Fobes.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Port Allegany, Dec. 1st.

S. S. BULLIS, secretary.

A County Musical Association.

Editor Miner.—We ask another indulgence of space in your columns for the McKean county Musical Association.

Monday evening Nov. 16th, a meeting was called for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the establishment of the above association. Rev. Harrington was appointed chairman, and E. A. Vanscoy Secy. of the meeting. After some remarks in regard to the object of the organization, E. A. Vanscoy was elected President, Jas. Moorhouse Secy., L. Ward Treas., Rev. Harrington acting Vice President, Messrs. J. W. Hilton, Moorhouse and Vanscoy, Executive committee, Messrs. D. Harris, A. DeGolia and D. W. White, with Laura Johnson, Mrs. R. T. Lain and Mrs. P. M. Fuller, as committee of arrangements.

Some individuals may think it presumptuous in the people of Bradford to organize and carry on an institution for the whole county without a representation of its districts other than this, but this is only the preliminary steps toward such an organization, which will be made at the convention, and to the candid thinking mind it will be seen that the only way in which to institute and carry forth a project, is for a few to organize themselves into a body, and go to work, waiting for, and taking with them all others who will join their ranks. Now it is the object of those interested to make it, in fact, a county association, and they expect all parts of the county to join in what is considered a laudable undertaking. The present officers are elected pro tempore, or until all parts of the county are represented in a convention—when new officers will be elected from different towns—and to make all necessary arrangements for holding that convention. A Vice President is required in every town and Boro, whose duty it shall be to solicit the attendance of all singers in his district, and in order to elect these correspondence will be necessary with all choristers, leaders, and those interested in vocal music and its advancement. The Sec'y and executive committee request all singers in the county to send them their names, and ask for any information they may desire, and to receive circulars for the convention. It is desired to hold one not far from the holidays, and negotiations are being made for a conductor, a church engaged, and most of the preliminary steps taken, and we sincerely hope none will think this move on the part of the people of Bradford a monopoly, but will come forward and help us establish an association.

Perhaps here it would be well to mention some of the workings of a convention, which is usually held four days, commencing Tuesday and continuing until Friday evening, having three sessions a day, forenoon, afternoon and evening, of two hours each in duration in which glees, quartettes, choruses and sacred music are practiced and drilled upon. Holding a concert Friday to which admission is charged to those not members of the association, the proceeds of which with the money received for membership tickets is used to defray the expenses of the association. If any thing remains above the expenses it stands as a permanent fund or for another convention of which there are two held yearly at different points in the county, where the citizens will furnish free entertainment for those coming from a distance. Membership tickets will probably not be over one dollar or one and a half, and any one attending one of these conventions will never regret their time or trouble in doing so, and all who desire the advancement and cultivation of McKean county, should assist in this undertaking, and to ministers and leaders of religious organizations especially would we urge the advantage of such a measure. In a week or so definite arrangements will have been made and will be published by circulars and advertisements.

Bradford Pa., Nov 17th. E. A. V.

To-Morrow Evening.

The greatest social event of the year in this borough or county—the Dedication Festival and Dance—takes place to-morrow evening. The weather promises to be favorable. All the arrangements for supper, music and dancing are complete and we expect to see assembled together on that occasion the largest and finest company ever seen together at a social gathering in the county. Those who fail to attend will ever regret it.

Backus is the name of the new Democratic Member of Assembly for McKean County. Backus is a good name, only it sounds as if three letters had accidentally dropped out of it!—Olean Times.

We copy the above as a sample of Charley Beecher's most brilliant thoughts. One might know that he belonged to the celebrated Beecher Family, and can but congratulate the proprietor of the Times upon securing the services of so versatile a genius as editor.

Musical School.—Prof. A. S. Cole, of Cuba, who was so successful in conducting a musical school in this place last Spring, will meet the singers, good, bad and indifferent, of this place, at the Court House, next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing another class. He will give ten days instruction to this class, instead of three or four, as before. He is not only a fine singer, but has a wonderful faculty of drilling a class, and making all sing well in spite of themselves, as his extraordinary success last Spring abundantly proves. We wish him greater success in his present undertaking.

Extra Inducements.

R. O. Smith & Co's buyer, Mr. Myer, is now in the city selecting Winter goods, such as Furs, Robes, Holiday knick-nacks, &c. Many goods are very much depressed in price during the past month, and the above enterprising Company are determined to profit by it. Having the cash to buy goods at low prices they are able to sell them at corresponding low rates. It will pay to visit them for the necessaries as well as the luxuries and luxuries of life. Try them, at all events, if only to look at the new styles and prices.

Dedication.

The Directors of the Smethport School District will dedicate their new and elegant school-house with a grand Supper and Ball on Friday evening, Nov. 20th, 1874. All are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPER.

Mrs. A N Taylor
" Wm Haskell
" B D Hamlin
" G B Smith
" J R Chadwick
" N W Abbey
" E F Waller

Mrs. E Hamlin
" S D Freeman
" R Sartwell
" A E Armstrong
" W S Brownell
" J G Eaton
" Robt King

COMMITTEE ON HALL DECORATION.

Miss Corna Sartwell
" Mollie Hamlin
" Alice Chadwick
" Hattie Backus
" Emma Hamlin
" Carrie Specht
" C Beckwith
" Minnie Wendel

Mr E H Bard
" Worlie Gifford
" John Wendel
" V T Powell
" Frank Taylor
" George Corwin
" Jolie Beckwith
" Delos Gallup

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Mr S B Sartwell
" M L Armstrong

Mr B L Knapp
" E V Chadwick

Music under direction of Prof. La Seur

Tickets per couple. $2 00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mr L Rogers Prest.
" J C Backus
" D L Forsyth

Mr S D Freeman
" M A Sprague
" I S Gleason Secy.

LIME.

Parties wanting Lime will find it to their advantage to purchase of us.

COAL

Can also be procured in quantities to suit, and at reduced rates. Communication by mail promptly attended to.

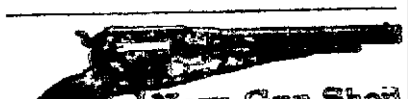
DALRYMPLE & HUMPHREY,

Port Allegany, Pa

ELDRIDGE—BLACKMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, in Scio, N. Y., Sept. 12, Mr. Howard M. Eldridge, of Wellsville, N. Y., and Miss Julia Blackman, daughter of Geo. Blackman.

For Sale.

A pair of working cattle, in good order for winter work, or for Beef.
Apply to J. E. Butts, Jr.
Buttsville, Pa.



New Gun Shop

At Turtle Point, Pa

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A. B. Hadley.

Turtle Point, Pa Nov 19, '74 3m

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm situated on Vaughn Hill in Bradford township eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 105 acres, with 36 improved. Good farm buildings, 40 appletrees, a large chestnut orchard, and three living springs thereon.

For terms and other particulars, address

FRANK PERKINS,
Smethport, Pa.

11-40-3m

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the personal property of Michael O'Conner, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Prothonotary's Office, in Smethport, on Monday Dec 7th 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place, all persons interested in said fund, must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

Robt. H. Rose,
Auditor

Are You Insured?

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable Companies, apply to

HAMLIN & ROSE

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila.,
Ins. Co. of North America,
—AND—
Penna. Fire Insurance Co.

W. H. CURTIS' COLUMN.

Official Notice.— EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS AT ELDRED

Will be held

Friday, Nov. 20,

(instead of Monday, Nov. 30, as previously announced.)

The change is found necessary by reason of official business demanding attention in other quarters on the 30th.

W. H. CURTIS,
Co. Sup't.

C. A. PAYNE

Would inform the people of Smethport and vicinity that he has opened a

Photograph Gallery

in Chadwick's Building on Church St.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES

and pictures of all kinds executed in the best style.

Particular attention paid to

ENLARGING PICTURES.

Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Weather Strip Agents Wanted.

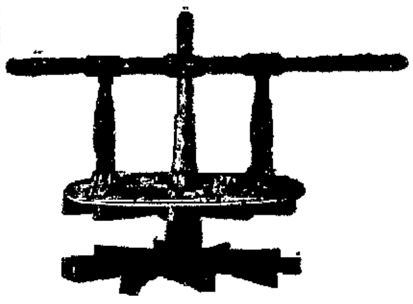
—A Profitable Business—

Store-keepers preferred. Will sell only to one agent in a town. We will fill orders from private citizens at Philadelphia prices, freight paid, until we have secured a good agent in each town.

CHAS. BURNHAM & Co.,
117 & 119 South Tenth St., Philadelphia

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,
CLINTON,
FOREST,
M'KEAN,

CRAWFORD,
ELK,
ERIE,
POTTER, and
WARREN.

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs A N Taylor,
" C K Sartwell,
" M N Powell,
" John Grigsby,
" John B Taylor,
" B L Knapp,
" Wm Haskell,

Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" John Stoddard,
" James Howard,
" Emma Gifford,
" Wm. Sherwood,
" Horace Vansickle,
" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B L KNAPP
JOHN TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market, Grocery & Provision STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH AND SALT MEAT,
FISH,
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
(SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE)
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for Breed, Lent & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore defy competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed; we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. **Price, $1.50 a Year.**

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address

Our Own Fireside Pub Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address
PURCHASING AGENCY OF
"Our Own Fireside,"
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine this. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor.

WM. HASKELL.

Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co

16 Fraley St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 21, 1872.

Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL SASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1872.

Coffins and Caskets.

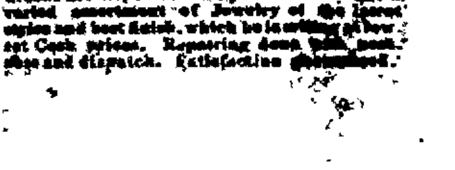
P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which he is selling at lowest Cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Fall Manuring.

No matter how susceptible manure is to fermentation, no matter whether it is fresh, heated up strongly, well-rotted, or an old compost, if it is spread out thinly in the field, all fermentation is speedily checked; just as when a mass of lighted coals is scattered over the ground, the glow ceases, the combustion declines, and even in the hottest summer day the fire is soon extinguished. If this spreading is done in the cool of autumn, and a gentle rain follows, all the elements of the manure that can suffer loss—the ammonia, potash, etc.—dissolve and sink into the soil. But they cannot go far down unless we have manured a gravel bed or a sand pit. On land fit for a farmer to handle, whether a natural loam or a sand or clay, subdued to a proper texture, the descent of fertilizing matter is arrested, as already mentioned, by the beautiful chemistry of soil absorption, the slowly descending water is filtered by the soil of nearly all it took from the manure, and the real feeding qualities of the top-dressing are distributed uniformly throughout the surface soil in a way no tillage can begin to imitate. Loss is reduced to its minimum, and the application is as perfect in style as in cost. If, on the contrary, the manure is spread out in hot weather, and lies exposed some days to dry winds, the ammonia it contains, in the form of carbonate, will be carried off into the atmosphere; but this loss is not so great as is often supposed. The quantity of volatile ammonia that can be got out of stable manure by this exposure is certainly not greater than exists in it, and the analysis of Voelcker, Wolff, and myself, show that it amounts to but two to six parts in ten thousand of fresh or well-rotted manure.—*Johnson.*

Fruit Garden.

Pears of choice varieties, well preserved, will now bring good prices in the markets. If packed in shallow boxes, containing one or two layers, and each pear wrapped in soft tissue paper, the extra price will more than repay the trouble.

Try to cover strawberries, etc., just as freezing weather sets in; this is easily done if the covering material is at hand. Young grapevines are best covered with a few inches of earth.

Blackberries and raspberries are most readily propagated from root cuttings. The roots are cut into pieces two or three inches long, and packed closely in a box with earth; there should be holes in the bottom of the box to allow of drainage, then bury the box and contents in a dry spot, and leave until spring.

Cuttings of currants and gooseberries may be planted. The one thing necessary to insure success, is that the earth be packed firmly around the base of the cuttings.

Prune grapevines at once, before cold weather sets in; many persons do not prune until spring; if left until then, the vines are liable to bleed.

The wood from the pruning of the grapevines may be used for propagation. Cut into pieces containing two buds, and tie into convenient bundles, and bury in sand in the cellar. Varieties hard to start, like the Delaware, should be rooted in the greenhouse or hot-bed from one-eye cuttings, while others, like Norton's Virginia, can only be profitably multiplied by layers.

Ten Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of farming operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadows, or grain fields or orchards.
7. Do not refuse to make correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.
9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter; also good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or moldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of dogs and cats around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth all their life time.—*Morning Star.*

Cottage Pumpkin Pie.

Stew and strain good sweet pumpkin or squash; being careful to stew it down in the water in which it was cooked. Then mix with it an equal quantity of milk and sweeten with brown sugar to taste. For the crust, oil the pie-dish as usual, and sift over it fine corn meal evenly, about three-sixteenths of an inch deep. Then pour in gently the prepared squash to the depth you wish, say three-fourths of an inch, and bake in a hot oven forty or forty-five minutes, baking it well on the bottom. In dishing, pass a thin sharp knife around the edge and under the pie when out. If made right, it will come out nicely, though with very little crust at the outer edge. The bottom crust will be sweet, tender, and wholesome, and not one person in fifty will guess of what it is made.

A Useful Hint.

One often desires to put a staple into a block of stone. The hole is made, the staple inserted, and lead melted and run in. But unless the hole is made with the bottom larger than the top, the lead will in time work out, if there is much jar or side strain on the iron. Besides, the lead itself is liable to some compression, which admits of looseness, especially after being subjected to very hot fires. A much better article is sulphur. If this be melted and poured in around the staple instead of lead, it makes a much more durable job. Besides, it is often more easy to procure sulphur than lead, as every store keeps it that deals in general variety.

How to Make Apple-Butter.

When apples are ripe make, say, three barrels of cider. Then pare and core four bushels of apples. Then boil down the three barrels of cider to one and a half, and set it convenient to the copper kettle, in which place the four bushels of apples. Pour on to the apples from the cider enough to answer the purpose, and fire up. As the cider boils away, add more and more, until it is all used up and the contents of the kettle is brought down to a proper consistency, of which one must be judge. A little practice will make one perfect.

Fight with a Cougar.

A letter from Fort Griffin, Texas, gives the following account of a little episode in frontier life:

On the bank of the Clear fork of the Brazos river, John Selman and his family were sitting in their little cabin, enjoying the comforts of a brilliant fire, when their dog set up a fierce barking. Mr. Hewitt, who lives with Mr. Selman, walked out to see what was the matter, and discovered a large cougar. Mr. H. stepped back to get a gun, leaving the door open, intending to return in a moment.

But their morning visitor did not choose to wait for his return, and followed immediately into the house. The first introduction the intruder gave himself was to leap upon a little child, taking hold of its neck with his monster teeth, inflicting some very serious wounds. Mrs. Selman, the mother of the child, grabbed it and released it. The animal then made an attempt to recapture the child from the mother, and Mr. Hewitt, who is gifted with uncommon size and unusual strength, knocked the monster down and kicked it under the bed. Mr. Selman had got hold of a gun by that time, and as the cougar came from under the bed, shot it, the ball entering the left side of its neck, ranging back and coming out through the abdomen. But that only infuriated him more than ever.

He then leaped upon the bed, tearing the bed and bedding. The door had got closed during the *fracas*, and the wild animal having become dissatisfied with his little prison, like a lion in a cage, leaped from side to side of the room, upsetting the chairs, table and other furniture, at the same time uttering the most terrific screams imaginable. At last Mr. Selman got hold of another gun, and shot it through, behind the shoulders. It then jumped at the fire, grabbing its mouth full of live coals, and stood there and growled until Mr. Selman opened the door, and Mr. Hewitt took it by the tail and dragged it into the yard, where it died. It measured eleven feet nine inches in length.

Fashion Notes.

A favorite dress for street wear is a camel's-hair polonaise of very dark shaded brown plaid or blocks, with a skirt of seal brown silk simply trimmed with a single shirred silk flounce widely bound with the plaid wool. The polonaise should be very long, with French backs, and loose front belted, and open below the waist. A cuff of each fabric—silk and camel's-hair—trims the sleeves; there is also a standing collar of the silk, some silk loops behind, and a three-inch bias band of silk edges the whole polonaise. Tortoise-shell buttons.

The side-plaited basques, so easily made that ladies make them at home, are now seen on many handsome suits of camel's-hair and silk. Plaid, checked, or striped camel's-hair is chosen for the plaited waist and overskirt, while the sleeves and lower skirt are of silk. Shaded brown and gray plaids are usually associated with brown or black silks, but the stylish innovation is to use bottle green, navy blue, or violet silks for this purpose. For instance, a novel combination is ecru plaid camel's-hair for the plaited basque and long apron overskirt with sleeves and skirt of dark myrtle green that is almost black.

Black cashmere is also made in side-plaited basques, and worn with an overskirt of the same edged with jet fringe. This makes a pretty home toilette for morning, and can be completed by any partly worn black silk skirt retrimmed with a single flounce of cashmere edged with a side plaiting of gros grain.

More dressy black cashmere garments are basques and deep aprons with gros grain sashes and elaborate jet garniture. They cost, when imported, from $125 to $175. The jet braid is sewed on in vermicelli patterns, or else the beads are sewed on in figures like embroidery, or Titan braid is used in points and beaded on the edge.

The newest drap d'ete mantles are simple, round capes, not belted, and reaching just below the waist. They are almost covered with embroidery wrought in lines that extend from the collar down, and are bordered with a band of ostrich feathers and jet fringe or else thread lace.

A Strange Suicide.

Louis Bach, a Frenchman, about 45 years of age, was found lying on the Ohio river bank, about one mile below Anderson's Ferry, with his face blown entirely away. Dr. Maley testified: I was notified of the finding of the body of the deceased. Found the deceased lying on his back with his entire face destroyed, the result of a shot fired into the mouth. Some distance from him I found the barrel, six chambers, of what is termed a "pepper-box" revolver, detached from the stock. On searching the body I found the stock in his right-hand coat pocket. The supposition is that he detached the barrel and built a fire, of which there were some fragments remaining, and setting the barrel into the fire, held his mouth over it, thinking all the loads would be discharged into his mouth at once, but there was only one barrel empty. There was no indication of any struggle having taken place; no other marks on his body except those on his face, inflicted by the discharge of the revolver. There was some dirt on the knees of his pants, showing that he had knelt over the fire. I found a pocket-book containing seventy-five cents, and his naturalization papers, showing that he was made a citizen of the United States at Covington, Ky., in 1865. Was dressed well, and appeared to be a mechanic, and 45 years old. Papers showed him to be a Frenchman. The surroundings do not indicate foul play.

JUDGMENT OF MUSICIANS.—Theodore Thomas, the distinguished founder and conductor of the famous "Thomas' Orchestra," New York, ought to know as well as any one the opinions entertained by musicians respecting musical instruments. He declares that they generally agree with him in regarding the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs as much the best instrument of this class in the world. It is not, therefore, surprising that they are now largely exported to Europe, commanding higher prices there than the instruments of their best makers.—*Com.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

While Major E. A. Burke was attempting to administer a whipping to Gov. Kellogg in New Orleans, Kellogg drew his revolver and fired at his assailant, who returned the fire three or four times without effect......The President of the United States has issued a proclamation appointing the 25th day of November as a day of public thanksgiving......Oliver Callan was hanged at Bathurst, N. B., for the murder of Xavier Pachin.....Four squares of buildings were destroyed by fire at Greencastle, Ind. Loss, $350,000......A fire at Plymouth, Pa., destroyed property valued at nearly $100,000. ......One hundred and thirty-six degrees of Doctor of Divinity have been conferred by colleges in the United States this year......An insane man in East Long Meadow, Mass., named George Hall, burned his own barn, along with fifteen tons of hay belonging to a Mr. Campbell, who carried on the place. Hall says: "I set it on fire, but it made a bigger blaze than I supposed it would."......Advices from Venezuela report that the provinces of Coro and Barcelona have risen in revolution against President Guzman Blanco. The insurgents are under the head of Senors Polvia, Edra, and Pulido....Major Schofield captured 60 Nocconee warriors and 2,000 ponies on Elk Creek.

Kullman, the would-be murderer of Prince Bismarck in Germany, has been sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, and ten years' suspension of his civil rights..... The cotton crop of the Presidency of Bombay promises the largest yield ever recorded. .. The insurrection in Khokand has been suppressed.... Lieutenant-General Sheridan reports that there is every indication of the close of the Indian war before winter sets in. The Indians are fleeing from the troops, and many are surrendering unconditionally..... The Congress of the Argentine Confederation has passed a resolution declaring the republic in a state of siege, and voted the money necessary to crush the insurrection, which seems to be growing very serious. .. A fire broke out in the Belcher mine, Nevada, 650 feet below the surface, and the flames resembled those of a volcano..... Forest fires have been raging to a frightful extent in Ohio..... A foreman in a New York storehouse was brutally murdered by two men whom he had discharged by order of his employer.

The Quebec Legislature has been summoned to meet on December 3......President Grant has written a congratulatory letter to the Emperor of Russia, on the marriage of the Grand Duke, in which he says: "Feeling a lively interest in all that concerns your Majesty's august family, I participate in the satisfaction afforded in this happy event, and offer to your Majesty my sincere congratulations upon the occasion, with the assurance that the newly-married Grand Duke and Princess have my best wishes for their prosperity and happiness, and so I commend your Majesty and your Majesty's royal family to the Almighty. . Sixty buildings were burned at Selinsgrove, Pa., causing a loss of $125,000. .... Pennsylvania has 193 blast furnaces, 169 rolling mills, 16 rail mills, 18 steel works, and 41 bloomeries. The iron works in all the other States are not so numerous by one-half as in the Keystone State alone. In these iron works there are not half the number of men at work now that were employed six months ago. The late typhoon was very severely felt in Shirakawa Ken, Japan. Ten thousand houses were destroyed, and more than 1,000 persons perished, some being drowned and others crushed. Thirteen places lately reclaimed from the sea, were washed away. Japan and China are still trying to avoid war, but are still urged on to it by foreign influence. .. Four thousand women in Utah voted in favor of sustaining polygamy. .. Gold still keeps in the neighborhood of 10½ per cent. premium in the United States money centers. Fifteen hundred persons are sick with typhoid fever in a Lancashire, England, country town ......Serious disasters have taken place to many grain-laden vessels on the lakes. .....The United States War Department is reducing the personnel of the army to 25,000 men, there being about 27,000 in service. The reduction will leave one officer to every eleven men......The first iron ever manufactured in Utah was lately shipped East. . .Four wild steers in Baltimore created considerable consternation and much painful injury to several persons; one woman who was injured died... On the Champs Elysees an Englishman riding a beautiful horse threw his hat into a landau in which were two ladies; greatly surprised, they looked at him closely, saw his head fall, and screamed. Policeman came—and the Englishman was dead in the saddle with apoplexy.

A general strike of the Clay county, Indiana, coal miners went into effect, which promises to be protracted, as both operators and miners are firm.... The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The wheat trade in England is again getting in a fix. The damp atmosphere is probably the cause. Occasionally there has been a shilling rise, but more markets show an equal decline. Wheat remains the worst paid grain grown this season."......There was a tremendous explosion of powder at Hounslow, England. Four persons were instantly killed..... During an election row in New York, John McKenna was shot and killed. ....Joseph A. Hamilton, who murdered E. W. Hallock about three years ago, was hanged at Bethany, Harrison county, Mo......A serious riot occurred at one of the polls in Eufaula Ala., on election day. Several negroes were killed and two or three white men were wounded.... Twelve thousand colliers, who struck in the West Riding of Yorkshire, have resumed work pending the settlement of their demands by arbitration..... Another extensive lockout of agricultural laborers in Lincolnshire, England is threatened. The farmers insist on a reduction of three shillings a week in the wages of the farm hands. The Union is arranging for the immigration of the laborers on a large scale in the event of a prolonged cessation of labor .....The bids for the Stevens battery owned by the State of New Jersey were as follows: An agent of the United States government put in a bid of 145,000, with a condition that it shall be ratified by Congress. John Roach bid $125,000. Other bids of $80,000, $60,000, and so on down to $50,000, were offered......In the city of New York Tilden's majority was 42,486. Wickham's (Dem.) majority for Mayor, 8,642. Jones (Rep.) for Register, 10,000. The Democratic city ticket in Brooklyn has a majority of about 12,000.

The small-pox prevails to an alarming extent in Montreal......Simeon, M. P. for South Norfolk, Canada, has been unseated for bribery and corruption......There is a strike among the stone-cutters on the Welland Canal, Ontario,....Three men, claiming to be American fishermen, were arrested by the Spanish authorities at Baracoa, near Havana. The men claim that they went ashore to purchase provisions, their stock being exhausted...... A despatch from Hendaye says peremptory orders have been received from Paris for the expulsion of all Spaniards from the frontier towns.. ....Yakoob Khan, son of the Ameer of Afghanistan, has rebelled against his father, and has raised an army to fight him.

The New Jersey Board of Education reports the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen years as 308,000. There are 1,486 school buildings, and the number of teachers employed is 2,835. The number of pupils enrolled as in attendance is 196,392, the increase of children within the ages mentioned being 11,557. The statistics show that there was 111,608 who do not attend the State schools......An accident occurred on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, in which one passenger was killed and fifteen injured......It was discovered that a woman has been buried alive in Montreal. The appearance of the corpse on opening the coffin was harrowing. The affair has been hushed up and the victim's name not given......The McCune-Hogan or Hoagland suit, involving $5,000,000 worth of land in Tioga county, Pa., is entered at Caldwell, Ohio.... .While firing a salute at Madison, Ohio, a cannon burst, instantly killing a young man named George F. Martin.

The Pidgin—A Composition.

The pidgin isn't the turkle dove, but is like that one, and coos all the same. Some is powters, and some is tumblers, but not to drink out of. Wen pidgins is cultivated they are all kinds, but the wild can eat more akorns. Wen I am big my father says I may shoot pidgins at matches, like gentlemen all does, but my sister she says no man that shoots pidgins can marry her, but no man woudl want to marry her as long as the pidgins hold out, for that woudl be fun enouf. Wen she said it her young man got as red as a beet root, and the next day he askid my uncle Ned if he know any body that woudl like to by a fire rate gun. My uncle Ned he laughft, and said he would by it if it was a good pidgin gun, but he dident think it was, 'cause it had come near spilin' a match.

Some pidgins is such good flires that fokes gives 'em letters to carry. They will deliver it any were inside of a day, for all they does is jest go up and wait til the earth a turnin' roun' brings the rite place below 'em, and then they pounces down on it, and the man wich gitf the letter says poor bird, how tired you mus be, and the pidgin takes on like he was so as to get cuddled.

Wen my sister's young man went to New York he got one of my father's pidgins and took it with him to fetch back a letter to her. The next day wenever she hord the poseman's nock she was nearfaintin', 'cause she thought it was her letter, for she bleeved the pidgin woudl have to take it to the pose office first like other letters. But wen uncle Ned tole her the pidgin mus come threw the windo she went and opened every windo in the house, and it was a cole day, and mother and the baby took cole, and was ill a long time. The letter dident come, but no matter, for it was printed in a newspaper were the pidgin went, just the wrong way from wat it ot. I never see such a sick letter.

The Cattle Disease at Simsbury, Conn.

Dr. Cressy, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been in Connecticut to investigate the new cattle disease at Simsbury. He found it to be the real "Massachusetts cattle disease," pleuro-pneumonia, and that there had already been nineteen deaths from it. The disease originated last spring among some farrow cows brought from New York State the previous winter, and fed on distillery refuse. The cattle were pastured out during the summer, and some of them died. The disease was communicated to other cattle, proving fatal in several cases. A cow that died was opened, and one lung weighed twenty-two pounds, while both must have weighed fifty pounds. Another case was found where a single lung weighed thirty-five pounds, while the other lung was not diseased at all. The lungs of those diseased are as hard as hard cheese, having become hepatized, or made like liver, as the doctors say. Dr. Cressy took home specimens of the lungs and placed them in the Agricultural College Museum. The pleural membranes were found to be grown together, and grown to the lungs and ribs, making a union as close as if glued together. The disease is more contagious than the Texan disease, but not so fatal. Of this latter disease twenty cattle have recently died at Tariffville, only four miles from Simsbury, the frosts not having succeeded in putting an end to its ravages, as was expected. The only thing to be done with the new disease is to guard against it by the strictest quarantine, as it is as likely to rage in winter as in summer.

Ten Thousand Sheep on the Move.

The Omaha (Neb.) *Tribune* says: "Yesterday morning Mr. Peren's vast flock of sheep arrived on the bluff to the southwest of the city, and this morning they were delivered to the parties to whom they had been sold. The flock numbers about ten thousand five hundred head, and the animals are in fine condition, after a jaunt of over four hundred miles, accomplished in about forty-five days. On the trip to Denver only about thirty head were lost, including those killed by the herders for meat. Four thousand ewes, not a black one among them, were kept by themselves, and as they were huddled together by the order of Mr. Peren, the sight was one not soon to be forgotten. The movements of their bodies, as the sun shone across them, reminded one most forcibly of the waves on a large body of water. The sheep are divided into flocks of about 2,000 each, and are then tended by two men. At night the sheep will remain around the camp-fire, and will not wander, as would be the natural supposition. At the first peep of day they are started on, and move ahead only about as fast as they graze on the ground."

Whisky and the Weed.

Intelligent physiologists and pathologists admit that all so-called medicines containing alcohol—whether they emanate from the regular pharmacopœia and are called tinctures, or from the empirical rum mills, and are labeled "Tonics"—are essentially dangerous and destructive. The only way in which drunkenness can be arrested is by restoring the integrity of the nerves (especially the nerves of taste and the great sympathetic nerve), and purifying the animal fluids; and these objects are more certainly and swiftly accomplished by the use of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters than by any other means. Hence, probably, the opinions now so generally expressed, that this pure preparation is a sovereign remedy for the evils referred to. Should it be clearly ascertained that Vinegar Bitters is not only a specific for indigestion, liver disease, nervousness, scrofulous ulcers and eruptions, and a host of other disorders, but also for inebriety, thousands will rise up and call the discoverer blessed.—*Com.*

HEALTH OF FARMERS.—The Massachusetts Board of Health gives an interesting paper on the longevity of the farmer's life. It says that evidence collected from country physicians throughout the State for the last twenty-eight years, shows that the average length of the life of a farmer, in that State, is 65½ years. This is much longer than that of any other class of citizens. The class most nearly approaching farmers, viz, out-door mechanics, live only 52½ years on an average.

Investment with Positive Return.

No financial securities yet offered in the market have become so readily and generally popular as the first mortgage premium bonds of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York, and there exists many patent reasons for this marked preference. In the first place the bonds are placed at the attainable price of $20 each, and the return of the principal is assured beyond contingency; further, the holder of each bond participates in every quarterly Premium Drawing until it is redeemed—principal and interest. The premiums range as high as $100,000 for a single bond. The next Premium Drawing will be held on the 7th of December next, at Steinway Hall, New York. The character of the gentlemen who have the management of this great enterprise in hand, is of itself ample assurance that the plan will be carried through to successful consummation, and that the interests of the bondholders will be most faithfully guarded.

By addressing Morgenthau, Bruno & Co., the Financial Agents, at No. 23 Park Row, N. Y., circulars giving full explanation may be obtained.—*Com.*

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Sent free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model $2 Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 6th St., Philadelphia.—*Com.*

Dr. Dan'l Weaver of Boston, fell down a mining shaft near Denver, 75 feet. He was terribly bruised, limbs broken, and supposed to be dead. Mexican Mustang Liniment was freely used, consciousness restored, his life saved, and he came home in eight weeks. This is the most wonderful article for Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Spavin, Ringbone, Sores, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or beast, ever discovered. It is humanity to animals. It has saved much suffering and many useless doctors' bills. It can be had for 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, in any drug store. But beware of counterfeits. The genuine is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist."

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How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile Hair Restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-mark, moth-patches, etc., and in place of a red, rustic face, you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	$ .09	a .12¾
Common to good Texans	.05	a [illegible]
Milch Cows	45.00	a 80.00
Hogs—Live	.6⅛	a .6¼
Dressed	.8⅛	a .8½
Sheep	.04	a .05½
Cotton—Middling	.14⅛	a .14⅜
Flour—Extra Western	4.70	a 5.05
State Extra	4.75	a 5.05
Wheat—Red Western	1.18	a 1.23
No. 2 Spring	1.07	a 1.07½
Rye	.91	a .92
Barley—Malt	1.45	a 1.70
Oats—Mixed Western	.55½	a .59
Corn—Mixed Western	.90	a .90
Hay—per cwt.	.50	a 1.00
Straw—per cwt.	.40	a .60
Hops.....'75's—15 a .20....'68's—	.8	a .12
Pork—Mess	19.75	a 20.10
Lard	.12⅝	a .13⅝
Petroleum—Crude	6⅛a06⅜	Refined .11⅛
Butter—State	.44	a .45
Ohio, Fine	.36	a .38
Ohio, Yellow	.26	a .29
Western ordinary	.20	a .22
Pennsylvania fine	.38	a .42
Cheese—State Factory	.16	a .16¾
State Skimmed	.4	a .5
Ohio	.12	a .15
Eggs—State	.25	a .26
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.25	a 1.28
Rye—State	.85	a .86
Corn—Mixed	.92	a .92
Barley—State	1.25	a 1.37
Oats—State	.57½	a .58
BUFFALO.		
Flour	5.75	a 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	.99	a 1.00
Corn	.83	a .83
Oats	.54	a .55
Rye	.96	a .96
Barley	1.20	a 1.30
Lard	.14⅜	.15
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middling	.14⅜	.14½
Flour—Extra	6.25	a 8.50
Wheat	1.20	a 1.20
Corn	.93	a .94
Oats	.50	a .60
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour	6.62½	a 8.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.17	a 1.17
Corn—Yellow	.89	a .90
Mixed	.88	a .88
Petroleum—Crude	.08⅛a.08⅛	Refined .10⅛

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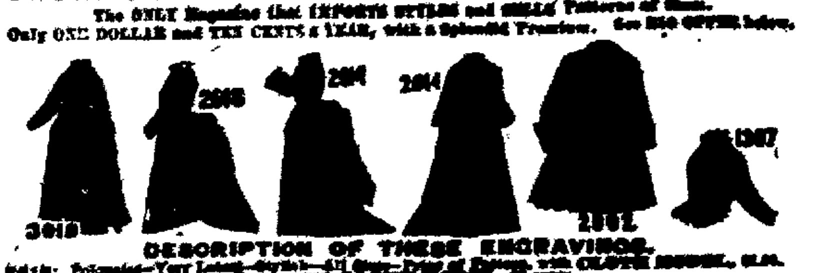

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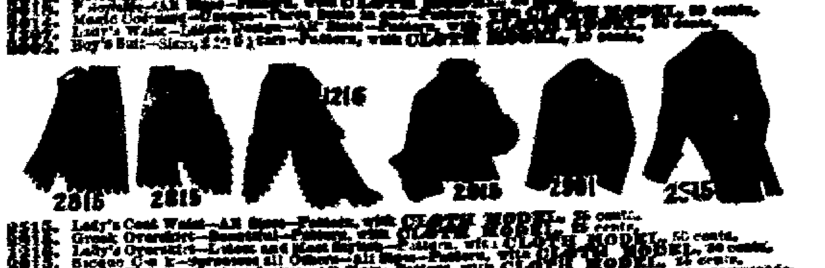

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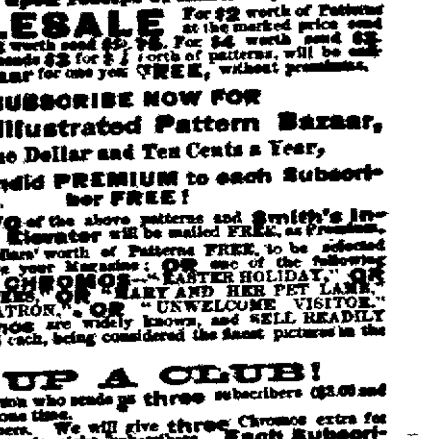

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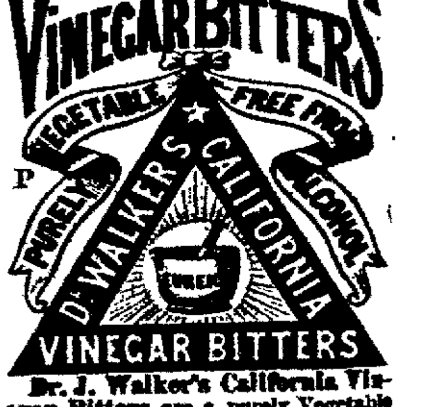

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